

Profile of Research Supervisor (Guide): Dr. Manmohan Singh Bengaluru City University

Discipline of Supervision: Biotechnology/Microbiology



Dr. Snehalatha V.

Associate Professor,

Department of Microbiology

Areas of Specialisation: Agricultural, Environmental, Food and Medical Microbiology

Dr. Snehalatha V. is an Associate Professor at M.S. Ramaiah College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Bengaluru, with over 25 years of teaching and research experience. She earned her Ph.D. in Agricultural Microbiology from UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru, in 2005, and holds M.Sc. (Agricultural Microbiology) and B.Sc. (Agriculture) degrees from UAS, GKVK. She qualified the ICAR-NET examination in 2003. Prior to joining academia, she served as a Senior Research Fellow under NATP and as a Research Fellow in DBT-DST projects at UAS, Bengaluru.

Her expertise spans Agricultural, Environmental, Food, Medical, and Soil Microbiology, Microbial Biotechnology, Biodegradation and Waste Recycling, and Bioinformatics and Molecular Microbiology. She has published over 12 research papers and completed funded projects, including a KSCST-supported study on natural inhibitors against HPV E6 protein. Dr. Snehalatha has guided numerous UG and PG dissertations, serves as an approved doctoral research supervisor at Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, acts as an examiner for Bengaluru University, and is a Life Member of ISCA.

Google Scholar link: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=3zER374AAAAJ&hl=en>

Selected Publications:

1. Snehalatha, V., Bobby, V. U., & Balakrishna, A. N. (2004). *Changes in soil enzymes in an alfisol incubated with organic amendments*. Asian Journal of Microbiology, Biotechnology and Environmental Sciences, 6(2), 243–246.
2. Snehalatha, V., Bobby, V. U., & Balakrishna, A. N. (2003). *Changes in microbial biomass C, N and P in an alfisol incubated with organic amendments*. Geobios, 30(4), 229–232.
3. Raj, J., Amulya, H., & Snehalatha, V. (2017). *Isolation, screening, and characterisation of cellulolytic bacteria and determination of their cellulolytic potential*. International Journal of Advanced Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology, 3(4), 215–220.